## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. OUR LONDON AND PABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Our London Correspondence. LONDON, Friday Evening, Feb. 6, 1852. The Reform Bill on Monday - The New Electoral Law in France-The Orleans Family-Miscellaneous-The Stocks, &c.

As I have stated, Lord John's bill to extend the right of voting for members of Parliament, and to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people, is announced for Monday next. Sir B. Hall gave notice that on an early day he would call the attention of the House to the occupation of the Roman States by French and Austrian troops, and demand copies of the correspondence on this subject between the governments of Great Britain, France

The only news from France is the publication of the new electoral law. It consists of fifty-four articles, the principal of which are as follows :-

articles, the principal of which are as follows:

Bach department shall have a deputy for every 35,000 electors; nevertheless, there shall be a deputy for every 35,000 electors; nevertheless, there shall be a deputy the more in each one of the departments in which the number of sectors exceeding the 35,000, shall amount to 35,000. In consequence, the total number of deputies in the next legislative bedy is 161. Algeria and the colonies do not meminate deputies to the legislative bedy.

The suffrage is direct and universal. The ballot is meret. The electors assemble in the principal place (che-tian) of their commune

The electral colleges are convoked by a decree of the executive government. The interval between the promulgation of the decree and the opening of the electoral colleges is twenty days at least.

mulgation of the decree and the opening of the electoral solleges is twenty days at least.

All Frenchmen aged twenty one years, and enjoying their civil and political rights, are electors, without condition of property qualification (cens)

The electoral list is drawn up in each commune by the mayor it comprises in alphabetical order—1. All the electors residing in the commune during six months at least; 2. Those who, not having attained, on the formation of the list, the condition of age and habitation, will attain it before the definite closing.

The addiers in active service and the men retained for the service of the ports or the flest, in victue of their entry on the lists of the matitime insociption, shall be inscribed on the lists of the communes in which they were denicited before their departure. They can only vote for sepather to the legislative body when they shall be present at the moment of the election, in the commune in which they shall be insorted.

All defectors by an away they have a description and the commune in which they shall be insorted. mune in which they shad be inscribed.

All electors who are twenty-five years of age are eligible, without any condition of residence.

Persons convicted of crimes are declared unworthy of being elected.

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Any deputy who, during the period of his mandate, shall have undergone any condemnation which, according to the preceding article, would destive him of the right of being elected, shall be deprived of his quality of member of the legislative body. His dismissal shall be declared by the legislative body, after examining the documents in justification of it.

All paid public functionaries are incompatible with the mandate of deputy of the legislative body shall be considered as having resigned his functions from the very fact of his admission as member of the legislative body is considered to have resigned his react if he accepts bedy is considered to have resigned his seat if he accepts paid public functions.

The felicewing public functionaries cannot be elected during the six months immediately following their diamissal, their resignation, or any other change in their

The fellowing public functionaries cannot be elected during the six months immediately following their dismissal, their resignation, or any other change in their position, viz. First Presidents, Procureurs General, Presidents of the Civil Tribunals, Procureurs of the Republic, the Commandant in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, Prefects and Sub-Prefects, Archbishops, Bishops, and Vicars General, General Officers commanding military divisions and sub-divisions, and Maritime Prefects.

and Maritime Prefects.

A special law will regulate the mode of voting of the army for the election of President of the Republic.

A regulating decree issued in execution of the provisions of Art. 6 of the Constitution, will fix—1. The all ministrative formatices for the anunal revision of the lists; 2. All the provisions relative to the composition, the attributions, and the operations of the electeral colleges.

colleges.
Dere at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 2d of February, 1862. (Signed)
LOUIS NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned)
The confication of the Orlean's property created much sensation at Madrid. The Duchess of Montpensier, or rather the Duke, will be a considerable loser. A protest has been drawn up against it. Lord Howden remains at Madrid.
The following letter from the Princes of Orleans was privately circulated in Paris:—
TO THE TESTAMENTARY EXECUTORS OF RING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

CLAMEMONT, Jan. 29, 1852.

GENTIEMEN—We have received the protest which you have drawn up against the decree of confacation issued against us, and we thank you very sineerely for your efforts to resist injustice and violence.

We have found it quite natural that you should have directed your attention preside to the greating of law.

directed your attention specially to the question of law, without noticing the insults heared in the preambles of those decrees on the memory of the King our father.

For a moment we thought of abandoning the reserve which exile imprese upon us for the purpose of repailing in our own persons the attaches a shapefully cost upon the best of fathers and, we do not fear to add on the of kings it on considering the matter more maturely, it ap-

peared to us that to such imputations a distainful silence was the best answer. We will therefore, not lower ourselves to point out how

ward by a man who, on two different occasions, received proofs of the megnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but be-

se well as to the act which accompanies them; and, if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are sufficiently revenged. To the hence of a country to which the King our father has given eighteen years of prece, of prosperity, and of dignity—of a country which we his sans, have loyally served—to the honor of that frames, which is always the country which we love, we are happy to observe that these disgnaceful decrees, and their sail more disgraceful preasables have not dared to appear, excepting ur der the righme of the state of size, and after the suppression of all the guarantees which protected the liberties of the nation.

in finishing, we beg of you, gentlemen, to express our warm feeling of gratitude to the eminent men of all parties who have effered to us the assistance of their talent and that constructions. and their courage.

We accept that assistance with great pleasure, per

snaded that, in to-day defending our cause they defend the rights of the whole of Franch society. Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of our sentiments LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duke of Nemours,

F D'ORLEANS, Prince of Joinville.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

and the Atlantic on Wednesday. A large crowd assembled in the hope of seeing Jenny Lind. The Orinceo, fellow steamer to the unfortunate Amazon, sailed en Monday for the West Indies. She had eighty passengers, a large cargo, and a company of Cernish miners on route to California. She is commanded by Capt. Chapman, who was to

She is commanded by Capt. Chapman, who was to have commanded the Amazon.

There has been no change of any kind this week in the market for American State stooms:—
United States 5 per Cent Bonds, 1853. 90% a 21% Do. 6 per Cent Bonds, 1863. 102 a 163 Do. 6 per Cent Bonds, 1868. 109% a 110 Do. 6 per Cent Stock, 1867-88, 106 a —
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent Stock, 1867-88, 106 a —
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent Stock, 1867-89, 107 a 108 Maryland 5 per Cent Steeling Bonds. 88 a 89 Canada 6 per Cent Steeling Bonds. 88 a 89 Canada 6 per Cent Storing 1874. 107 a 108 Ditto 6 per Cent Storing 2 3 pm
Botton City 5 per Cent Bonds, 1858 62. 93 a 54 A letter from Vienna of Feb. 1st, says:—The Lews from America of remonstrances made to the

news from America of remonstrances made to the President on the part of the Austrian and Russian Ministers at Washington, on account of the recep-tion given to Kossuth, was known here last night. It has, as you will easily conceive, astonished

## Our Paris Correspondence,

Paris, February 5, 1852 The Electoral Law-Extraordinary Mode of Repre sentation for Algiers and the Army-The Position and Privileges of the Representatives-The Whole Representative System a Sham-The State Council - The Senate-The Orleans Property Exentement-Louis Napoleon got into a Passion about the Am. bassador's Threats-Trials and Sentences of the In surgents of December-Singular Arrest-Release of Prisoners-Sham Clemency-The New Coinage and Avarice of the Government-Absurdity of a War with England-The Timidity of the English-The Danish Government-A New Governo for Cuba -- Conduct of the Spanish Government to wards the French Exiles-Insult of the American Charge at Vienna--Attempted Assassination of the Queen of Spain-Sale of the French Crown

The chief event of the week is the publication of the electoral law, which appeared in the Monitear, of the 3d instant, and was commented upon by every body, in the public as well as in the private circles. The principal points of that long expected law or decree are the following:- The number of the Legislative Corps will be 251-that is to say, about 35,000 electers for one deputy. However, every department in which the number of electors surpasses twenty five thousand, will elect a second candidate. Algiers and the colonies are not to elect any member to the Legislative Assembly; the interest of those lands belonging to the French government will be represented by delegates, who will have no other power but to present their petitions to the Assembly. No oath is to be taken by the representatives; they will be selected with so much care.

their principles in favor of the government will be se well known before hand, that the oath would be semething useless and uncalled for. The system of voting for the army has not been mentioned in the law; there is not a paragraph among the ninety-one centained in the two decrees, relative to the army. It appears that the soldiers will vote in their own garrisons, and that another decree of the Prince President will regulate the special mode of voting

garrisons, and that another decroe of the Prince President will regulate the special mode of voting for the troops.

Not a word has been mentioned in that law on the subject of the salary to be given to the representatives, the mileage, and other small money matters. Though it is believed by many that no retribution will be offered to the members of the new Assembly, it is said by certain persons who pretend to be well informed, that a sun of 10,000 francs a year will be allowed to each of the representatives. A condition of their election is, that none of them (if chosen among those who now hold an office in the government) will be allowed to retain it under any consideration; that is to say, that if a representative is a general he will not keep his command as long as he is a representative, though he will still remain a general; that if he is an archibishop, or a bishop, he will not remain in that position in any of the dioseses of France, &c., &c. None of these newly elected members, so long as he will be in office, could be taken prisoner for debts, or for any small affsire. The inviolability of the preceding governments has been maintained, with one exception, that every representative will be liable to be captured during the vacations of the Assembly, six weeks before or after its opening or closing.

representative will be liable to be captured during the vacations of the Assembly, six weeks before or after its opening or closing.

Such are, on the whole, the principal passages of the new law, which is neither blamed nor censured by those who are still busied about politics. It makes no matter what are and what will be the regulations of a body whose only mission will be to say amen to all the acts of the Prince President. regulations of a long whose only mission will be to say amen to all the acts of the Prince President. The public not being aware of the proceedings of that body, no influence will ever be able to direct those who will compose it, but that of the cabinet of Leuis Napaleon, who, as a matter of course, will always, and in all cases, direct the movements of that "pupper show" Assembly, and force them to act according to his wishes. The names of some of the candidates have already been published in several of the colleges or wards of the departments, and among these which are known to the public, I will mention Messrs. Napoleon Dary, Hyppolite Plassy, Leon Faucher, de Montalembert, Valette, Vivien, Louis Consilhae, de Cambacèrès, Pepin Leballeur, Mathieu de la Redorte, Lopez-Dubes, Bertrand, Lecomte and Coulard M. Dupia, ex Speaker of the last Assembly, and ex Presureur General, is also said to be on the litt; but I think it very doubtful, as will be explained by another paragraph of this correspendence. M. Cassagnae and Dr. Veron, both of the journal Le Consillational will place themselves on the first rank in aph of this correspondence. M Cassagnacor. Veron, both of the journal Le Constituthound, will place themselves on the first rank in the wards of Paris. Within a most the As-sembly of the Representatives will be in full ope-

The State Council is now completed, and no doubt it will be installed before the Senate and the Logis-lative. Thus its members will be able to prepare the questions which will be officially sub nutted to both assemblies, in the beginning of the session. The credit open to the State council, for its expenses, by the decree of the President, dated the 22d of January, has been reported, and will be re-

vised afterwards.

The Senate has been also completed by the on institution of its President and Vice Presidents. The chiefof that body is Prince Jerome Benaparte, The chief it hat body is Prince Jerome Bodaparte, Marshal of France and Governor of the Iuvalité. The first Vice President is M. de Mescard, and his other colleagues are Messes. Droupa de L'Hays, Troplong, and General Baraguay d'Hillers. The Grand Referendaire is General d'Hautpoul, and the Secretary M. Lacrosse. These nominations are considered very fair by the friends of the govern-ment, and tolerable by its opponents. The Palace of the Luxembourg, which is placed at the disposul of the Senate, for its sitting, is nearly refitted and cleaned, and within two weeks it will be ready to receive its new inhabitants. The saunte of Emperor Napoleon, in his imperial costume, when he pronounced his oath on the constitution of the year VIII, will be placed behind the rest of the Presi-

Vill, will be placed behind the seat of the President (Speaker).

The decree of Louis Napoleon relative to the seizure of the d'Orleans property is still raising much excitement in the positioal circle. Those who are fond of a joke have called it to premier vid de l'argle—making a pun upon the worl vid, which cither means "flight" or "theft." They also cill the friends of Louis Napoleon, who have either imposed on him, or given their sanction to the decree, the funny substantive L'accrecatie, being a ward formed with the word escore, "thisf" All that is pretty good for a joke; but, leaving these light words aside, it may be said that the best friends of the family d'Orleats, those who are the lawyers and notaries of the second branch, have published a protestation against the decree, and formed an and notaries of the second branch, have published a protestation against the decree, and formed an opposition to its taking effect. The fact of the sovereign of furope and americal being allo poponents is also confirmed, and it is said that when the President was rotated that the ambiestadors of Spart, Felgium, Naples, and Stand, had all resided (with the exception of the latter, on account of the other great powers of Europe, would undoubtedly be drawn. At all events, it is to be kepted that distance) private instructions on that affer, he entered into a violent passion, and swore that in case they would publicly oppose his decree, as would challenge them to the world, and have the nial relative to the Prince of Conde's assessmation revised. It is said that this "dark" lay sout was an act of iniquity; that Louis Napoleon has found in the archives of the police an immanic for decements, which prove that Louis Philippe plotted with Madame de Fenchices, misnumber of decuments, which prove that Louis Philippe plotted with Madame de Fenchires, mistress of the old Prince, to provent him from leaving France and giving his property, by will, to several asylums of the Catholic Church. It is even muttered that the last will which instituted his helr, Prince of Aumale, is a false decument, forged by a skilful hand. No doubt such a slander is waispered upon some foundation, and if the light appear, we shall witness much excitement all over Europe. Auropes of "that" decree, I will menion that the Châtea de Dreux, or at least the church in which are builed the remains of the Orleans family, has not been mentioned among the property. has not been mentioned among the property ich was to be sold. The aristocratic cemetery I be kept as the exclusive property of Louis

lispe's children. he trials of the insurgents of December last, are ing on in the different cities where the mi itary ourts have been instituted. At Toulon, Montpellier, and Clamecy, several men who had been nvolved in the riot, and had taken an active part till made all over France, and no doubt that, if this state of things continues, the country will soon be freed from all the republicans. Among the last arrests made by the police, I will mention that of M. Lireux, the theatrical critic of the Constitutional. This gentleman was accused of having fired a pixtol on the Boulevard Montmartre; but er a short stay in prison, having been protected his friends and contemporaries, who solicited his giveness from the Psesident, he was released,

forgiveness from the Psesident, he was released, and he left Franse for Belgium.

A letter of M. de Persigny, present Minister of the Interior, has been published in the Moniteur, and is worthy of being mentioned. This letter, directed to the prefects of the departments, orders the immediate release of all the prisoners who were kept in juil, and who were not someidered to be dangerous to the safety of the government. No doubt this may be called dismency—but it is what we call in good French, monitarde apris diner, (mustard after dinner.) How many among those who are still in prison are there who are impocent, and have still in prison are there who are innocent, and have not even been guilty of a single shout in favor of defunct Madam Republic!

N. Cabet, the fam-d patriarch of learism or so-

cisism, who had returned from Nauvoo to 'expur-gate' his trial and sentence for contamacy, has been ordered to leave France within twenty-four hours, and was accompanied to Calais, on his way to England, by two policemen. In the meantime, yesterday morning, M. Proudbon, the celebrated author of the illustrated mother. La propriété c'est le volt was released from his prison and restored to liberty. Well, perhaps he will not enjoy it for a

long time.
M. Delangle has been named Attorney General

In place of M. Dupin, who sent his resignation, as I related it before.

The re-colleage of copper cents, the whole amount of which is said to be fifty six millions of francs, is a decided thing, and it will first be undertaken at the mint of Fordeaux, where about twelve millions will be immediately re coined. I have been told by a gentleman who has investigated the whole affair, and is fully competent on the subject, that the government will gain about fifteen millions by that

peculation.
The armaments of England, and prospects of an invasion by the French army upon her shores, are considered all over France as the greatest plan of felly ever dreamed of by this neighboring power. Nothing, at this present moment of Louis Napo-leon's reign, can make me believe that he would be so crazy as to attack one of the greatest maritime powers of the world. What could be the issue of a descent on the shores of England! Well, I supa descent on the chores of England? Well, I suppose that it could be done safely, and that the sity of London could be occupied by the French army? What next? In the meantime, the British squadrone would burn down the scaports of France, and the coil would be worse than the benefit. No, all this supposed fear of England is a mere humbug. It cannot be a real fear. We, in France, consider it as a mere bombastic pride to display mere troops, and mere "gas." If Louis Napoleon begins a war, it will be with Belgium, on the ground of the French claims for the siege of Antwerp, and also French claims for the siego of Antwerp, and also with the private aim of pursuing his hatred against the Orleans family, in the person of King Leopold. The news from Denmark is quite interesting. The King has issued a decree, giving a new basis for the organization of the monarchy in his kingdom. It is said that this decree, which was compelled to be issued by the orders of the German nowers, has been received with much disfavor by

the Denes. The new minister of the King has been presented by him to the two chambers of the Diet.

Piet.

From Spain, we receive the news that General de la Concha, Governor of Cuba, had been ferced to relinquish, and that the command of the island was to be given to a grandee of Spain, an intimate friend of the Queen. The Spanish frigate Soberano was to leave the port of Cadiz for Havana, with the new Governor.

friend of the Queen. The Spanish frigate Soberano was to leave the port of Cadix for Havana, with the new Governor.

The Spanish authorities have been somewhat dubious whether they would give an asylum to the French exiles who have fled out of the country and look for a favorable shelter in Spain. It appears that the French ambassadors demanded that these men should not be allowed to enter the frontiers; but this was not taken into consideration, for the Spanish exiles have always been received with much sympathy in all the provinces of France.

Much fear is entertained here that the ovation bestowed en Kossuth, in the United States, will have a disagreeable coho in Austria. I am sorry to have the duty to mention that our Charge, —, Minister in Vienna, received an insult, on the 25th ult. having been the only one excepted from a list of invitation given by the Emperor, at his palace. What will come next?

Rothschild, the celebrated banker, who is the head of the firm at Frankfort, is said to be dangerously sick.

P. S.—A telegraphic despatch, just received this

Rothschild, the celebrated banker, who is the head of the firm at Frankfort, is said to be dangerously sick.

P. S.—A telegraphic despatch, just received this morning, announces that Queen Isabella of Spain was on the eve of being shot dead, on the 2d inst. whilst she was going on a pligrimage to visit the church of "Our Lady of Atocha," where it is the habit for the queens of Spain to go after they have given birth to a child. The wound is slight, and offers no dangerous appearance. No details are given of the crime.

I have been just told by a well-informed person, that Prince Louis Napoleon has ordered that the "diamonds of the crown" should be sold for the amount of their value—which is said to be twenty-five millions of france—and that the morey should return to the public treasury.

Marshal Excelmans, Duke of Padna, will replace, as Governor of the Invalids, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, who, being President Speaker of the Senate, cannot any longer remain in the capacity of governor of the hetel, founded by Louis XIV as an asylum for old soldiers.

B. H. R.

The Dinner of Louis Napoleon to the Eng-THE FRENCH INVASION-SOMETHING SOOTHING TO

THE ENGLISH. The dinner of Louis Napoleon to the English in Paris, on the 30th ultimo, is thus described:-

The party, as I have said, was composed entirely of English; and the only French, with the exception of the President of the republic himself, were M de Casabianca, the Minister of State; General Roquet, aid de-camp to Louis Napoleon; Count Basecochi and Captain Excelmans, the officers d'ordnance in waiting. The following are the names of the English gracet. The Macanize Fash the Marchiset. and Captain Exceimans, the omeers dordnance in waiting. The following are the names of the English guests:—The Marquis of Batb, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, Lord and Lady Prederick Gordon Hallyburton, Lord and Lady Prederick Gordon Hallyburton, Lord and Lady Mary Christopher, Mr. and Mrs Baillie Cochrane, the Hen. Spencer Cowper, Viscount Chifden, Mr. Henry Baring, Baroness Delmar, Mr and Mrs. Cavendish, Sir Henry and Lady Ellis, the Hon. George Stafford Jerningham, the Hon William Stuart, Mr. Augustus Paget, Mr. Corbett, Mr and Mrs. Clarke, Lady Farquhar and Miss Farquhar, Miss Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, Mr and Mrs. E. Blount, and the two Misses Kennedy Erskine.

Although it does not fall properly within the province of a newspaper to report the sayings and doings at a private dinner, it may not be uninteresting, at the present moment, to state that Louis Napoleou expressed great regret that the belief of his warlke intentions against England should have become so prevalent in that country. He declared that nother

intentions against England should have become so prevalent in that country. He declared that nothing was further from his thoughts than to make war with that country. my was further from his thoughts than to make war with that country. It was a country in which he had lived long enough to acquire, not only a respect for the people, but respect for its institutions; and he still had a great many friends there. As to the rumor that he intended to make war against England. numer that he intended to make war against England, he declared that it was simply absurd. I mention these observations, not because I attach any particular importance to them, but because the President interest them. It is clear that Luis Napoleon wishes us to believe in his pacific intentions, and it is possible that he may be sincere in them.

them.
But will his wish fer peace, powerful though it new is, prevent war? Are there not circumstances which are beyond his power and control? It has never been said that he intended to make war directly against England. What war said was that he considered war necessary for the consolidation of his power; and he would be forced to rush into

Parliament for some years to come If, on the contrary. England shows that she is determined to look the danger in the face, and to prepare resolutely for what may ceme, her preparations, so far from increasing, will very probably prevent the danger.

I have only to add, says this prying sorrespondent, that the honors of the palace were done by the Marchioness of Douglas, whom the President handed in to dinner. The whole of the party were delighted with Lou's Napoleon's splendid hospitalities, as well as his affability, and they left the Elysée convinced that there was not the slightest danger of war from the quarter which showed such a just appreciation of the good things of this life, and so liberal a disposition in sharing them with others.

The New French Ministry of Police. The Monteur publishes the regulations for the organization of the new ministry of general police. According to these regulations the Minister of Police is to have attached to his office three directors general, one of whom is to be the Prefect of the Seine. They will work with the Minister, and will Scine. They will work with the Minister, and will have the care of the correspondence and the management of affairs in the respective departments assigned to each. Independently of the audiences of the Minister, each of the directors general withhold a saily audience to receive complaints addressed to the Minister, and which will be presented to him the Minister, and which will be presented to him the Minister, and which will be presented to him

in mediately after the audience.

The Prefect of Police is to hold his audiences at the prefecture. In addition to the daily conference, the directors general and the Prefect of Police of the Seine will meet the Minister at least ronce of the Seine will meet the Minister at least conce in the week, to discuss the appeals made to them. A report is to be drawn up of the sitting, in which each is at liberty to express his opinion upon all police subjects. The originians of these reports are to be handed over to the President of

There are to be inspectors general, special inspec There are to be inspectore general, special inspec-tors, and commissaries of police in the depart-ments. The inspectors general are to exercise their functions under the immediate authority of the Minister General of Police. They are to corres-pond with the prefects and mayers, with the pro-cureurs generally, and with the procureurs generally, and with the colonels and efficers of the gendar-meric. The special inspectors and commissaries are under their orders. The surveillance is to ex-tend over all the departments under their charge. Their chief duty will be to inform the Minister of the slightest attempt to influence the public cointhe slightest attempt to influence the public opi the sightest attempt to influence the public opin-ion, and of anything that may give cause to legiti-mate complaints. They are to keep a cautious and watchful eye upon the press, and upon publications of every description—upon the theatres, the prisons, the schools, political and commercial associations. It will be their duty to rectify false rumors, and to turn their attention generally to every branch turn their attention generally to every branch of the administration and of the public service, con-forming themselves to the instructions from the Minister of General Police.

The salarice of the inspectors are fixed at from

Minister of General Police.

The salaries of the inspectors are fixed at from 10.000 to 15,000 francs.

The Detats says:—The first creation of a Ministry of General Police in France took place fity-five years ago, en the 12th Nivose, An. IV. of the first Republic. The Directory formed a seventh Ministry under that denomination, and the first minister was Cochon de Lapparent, who was succeeded by Sotin and Fouché. The Ministry of General Police was suppressed under the Consulate. An imperial degree of the 21st Messidor, An. XII. (10th July, 1804.) re-established it, and gave to it all the powers of the high police of the State. Three counsellors of State and a master of requests were attached to the ministry, and transacted business daily with the minister; they took his decisions, and were charged with the correspondence and with the investigation of affairs, each in departments assigned to them. The bureaux of the Ministry of General Police were then under the direction of a secretary general, five chiefs of division, and a chief of the archives. Their functions were nearly the same as those set forth in the decree of the 22d of this month. The first Minister of Police under the empire was Fouche, and afterwards the Duke de Rovigo. On the first restoration, in 1814, the ministry was suppressed; but it was re-established during the Hundred Days, and again given to Fouche. In 1815, on the second restoration, the Ministry of General Police was confided to the Duke Decares. It was suppressed in 1818, on the formation of the Richelieu Ministry, and was not subsequently re established.

Interesting Home Correspondence.

Our Baltimere Correspondence. BARNUM's HOTEL, BALTIMORE, Feb. 21, 1882. cass and General Scott—Madam Bodisco's Grand Ball— Barnum's Hotel—Miss Davenport, the Actress.

Hon. James Buchanan arrived here this morning, from tichmond, Va , where he has been to attend the letting of political contracts to log-roll the State for the Presidency. The proposals were opened and published in the Richmond papers some days ago. His bid was high for the union of the democracy, and deems the compromise fettlement a "finality," greatly to the chagrin of the States' rights men of the Seuth. When in Washington, he was frequently in close conclave with Mr. President King, of the Senate, whom Mr. Buchanan thinks can control the democracy of the South, on the Buchanan and King ticket. "In union there certainly is strength," according to the old adage; but in this instance, I do not think that Mr. Buchanan can find sufficient strength to hind this union. General Case is new, most certainly, in the ascendency in his party. It is a notorious fact that there is not one Senator in the Senate of the United States who heartily advocates the nomination and elec-tion of James Buchanan to the Presidency. Marcy, Douglas, Houston, or Butler have strong friends in

tion of James Buchanan to the Presidency. Marcy, Douglas, Houston, or Builer have strong friends in the Senate, and House of Representatives too, but it is thought by many that, as the feud between the Buchanan and Case democracy is so great, the Baltimore Couvention will set both aside, and nominate some new man, who can unite all factions of the democratic party North. The South are united more nearly than the North, and will consummate their unity if Douglas should be settled by the National Convention.

Mr. Buchanan had a large number of his friends in his private parlor, and then gave them their orders how to carry the State for him. The State and individual heater's recommending the Governor of Pennsylvania to pardon Aiberti he kionapper. This I think, is a mistaken piece of policy for them. The public look upon Alberti's pardon, not as a marter of justice to injured innocence, but a scheme of political demagogues, by which to wheedle the people out of their votes. Maryland, as well as Pennsylvania, is true to the Union. They are in favor of the compromise, and no 36° 30° among them. They will go for no one, be he democrat or whig, who does not go for sustaining the compromise and the Union. On the whig side, I have it from the mrs unadoubted authority, that Mr. Fillmore, a few days ago, consulted the appointers to office from Pennsylvania in reference to his obtaining the vote of that State in national convention. They unanimonally told him frankly, that no one could carry it in convention, or at the ballot box, but General Winfield Scott. The result of this conference was communicated to Senator Cooper, from that State, (who never misses an opportunity to give General Scott and Governor Johnston, of Pa. a dig under the fifth rit.) and heasif dit hat Scott bad no strength, and that Mr. Fillmore relies upon Mr. Cooper's assurance, and allows him the distribution of the public patronage for Pennsylvania. By the far sighted democrate and whigs, Mr. Cooper is acknowledged to be like a milistone about the Pre

be the whig nominee who will be pixed against the democratic candidate.

Out of politics, Washington has been very gay indeed.
The city is crowded with strangers, from nearly every
quarter of the world. Lent is now approaching and the
great party of Mad. Bodisco closes the gay season, on
Tuesday evening next. Each principal city in the Union
will have a representative there. New York will have a
large share; some of her brautiful indice are now at this
hotel, on route for Washington. By the by, allow me to
say that this hotel maintains its princely reputation, so
widely and so favorably known throughout the United
States, the Canadas, and Europe. The proprietors are
liberal gentlemen, and the registering clerk, Mr. Melah,
and the book keeper, Mr. Houston, are very polite and
affable, rendering every attention to make their guests
comfortable, and feel as though they were at home
Miss Davenport closes a most successful engagement
here this evening. She leaves on Menday for Washington. More anon.

SOMMERVILLE.

Our Troy Correspondence.

TROY, Feb. 23, 1852. The Annual Legislative Dinner-No Brulge at Albany-No Maine Liquor Law this Session. The annual legislative dinner was given to the

members of both houses-the Senate and Assembly-at the Troy House, on Saturday, the 21st. Eversince this practice commenced, the anniversary of the birth of Washington has been the day; but in contequence of the 224 coming on Sunday this year, the dinner was anticipated one day. The members and other invited guests were conveyed from East Albany to this city in the cars of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad. Several arrived in the three o'clock train, but the greater portion came in the train an hour afterwards. All the rooms in the second story of the hotel were thrown open, and, until the dinner hour, the company op-joyed themselves in social glee and conversation, as seemed to them most agreeable. At about five o'clock, the doors of the dining hall were thrown as seemed to them most agreeable At about five o'clock, the deors of the dining hall were thrown open, and the invited guests were ushered in. Two tables, the entire length of that specious hall, to gether with one across the room, were soon filled, and every seat occupied. At the head of the table was scated Mr. Berjamin Marshall, the most extensive manufacturer in this section of count, y, as president on the occasion. On his right were Maj. Gen. Wool, commanding the Eastern Division of the United States Army, Mr. Comptroller Wright, Mr. Secretary Randall, State Canal Canal Commissioner Mather, Engineer McAlpine, and others of distinction. On the left of the President sat Senators Micrgan, Vanderbilt, Judge Parker, and ether noted characters. There were about two hundred and fifty at the tables, who immediately upon being seated entered with hearty appetites upon the pleasing duty of partaking of the various dishes, which were most bountitully prepared by Mr. Charles S. Coleman, the widely known proprietor of the Troy House. Whilst the various courses were being eagerly disposed of, in accordance with the programme, a liberal supply of champagne was furnished, while at intervals the Troy band in an anti-room, with windows open, discoursed patrictic airs.

After full justice had been done to the solids and

discoursed patriotic airs.

After full justice had been done to the solids and

After full justice had been done to the solids and their accompanying etceteras, the regular toasts were announced, and read in an audible tone and admirable manner, by Mr. John B. Gale, a member of the committee of arrangements. At the close of the reading of every one, speeches were made and airs played by the band, giving spirit and animation to the festival

The speakers were Major General Wool, Comptroller Wright, Secretary Randall, Mr. Justice Parker, Senators Pierce, Vanderbilt and Taber, and ex Senator Carroll. ex Speaker Hadley, and others of less note. J. W. Fowler, of the Ballston Law School, was called up on the Hungarian resolution, and commenced in a strain not very laudable of Kossuth, which caused a few hisses, as by this time meet of the audience had become remarkble of Rossuth, which caused a few hisses, as by this time mest of the audience had become remark-ably patriotic, and the orator was induced to finish his remarks in a different tone. But the speech of the evening, and which pleased us Frojans most, was the one so earnestly delivered by Mr Cushing, a member of the House, from the county of Tomp-kins, and said to be an aspiring leader of the auti-hard pan democracy in the Assembly. He came out plainly and emphatically against the Albany Bridge—said he was strongly conosed to the Bridge—said he was strongly opposed to the bridge, and as strongly in favor of General Wool for the Presidency. His declarations were received with the most tremendous demonstrations received with the most tremendous demonstrations of gratification, and terrible peals of applause. The position taken by this able leader in the House is worth all the expense, laber, and pains which we have undergone and experienced in tendering this dioner to the very honorable the Legislature. His pledge, although given with a glass of champagne in his hand, is a certain guaranty that the Albanians, with all their railroad interests combined, will obtain no charter from this wise and discriminating Legislature, permitting them to brige the river.

brige the river.
We had two objects in tendering the dinner this

We had two objects in tendering the dinner this year; one was to prevent the construction of the bridge, and the other to prevent the passage of the bridge, and the other to prevent the passage of the Maine liquor law; and from the liberal indulgence in the ardent, by the members of noth branches, the State officers and their attachés, there is no reason to fear that they are prepared for the thirty gallon wholesale trade during the present session of this Legislature, nor to enact any stringent law defining what any man shall eat, drink, or with what he shall be clothed.

Before eight o'clock the party broke up, in the best of humor. Every one appeared gratified that the 22d had been so gleriously and appropriately celebrated. The members were highly pleased with the Trojats on account of the entertainment given them; several remarking that they had been in Albany since the first of January, and the citizens at the capital had given no evidence of hospitality in the remotest degree bearing a comparison with the sumptuous feast of the evening. At half-past eight o'cleck the down train of cars arrived in front of the hotel, and our visiters "piled in," and departed amid shouts, hurras, congratulations, and wishes for the speedy arrival of the next anniversary of Washington's birthday, and to be celebrated as this had been, by the grave, dignified, and hororable members of the Legislature, by partaking of the bountiful liberality of the city of Troy.

## Our Ohlo Correspondence.

Солимвия, Онго, Feb. 21, 1852. Okio Legislature-New State House-The Temperance Question-Gen. Houston-Starling Medical College; Annual Commencement-The Penuentiary, Asylum, &c.

It must be allowed, for the credit of the "Bunkeye" State, that a more talented, though, I believe.

not a more honest, class of men might be selected to represent the people of Ohio at Columbus, than those who are now convened in both houses. The majerity-indeed, all in the Senate-are as good. natured as though they were surcharged with the mirk of human kindness, and wished to be as charitable as possible—in imitation, I suppose, of Him who said: "Let him that is without fault among you cast the first stone." The adeption of the new constitution renders the present session particularly laborious, as many members will consider the rules of other sessions just presedents for the present body, while others see—and see correctly—that, under the constitution, a precedent must now be formed for the future, instead of loaning upon the past. I was amused, as your readers would have been, if they could have accompanied me to the Senate, yesterday, to watch the vacillating motion of the members, while they were considering the propriety of voting to the clergy of the city the use of the State library. Some held that clergymen who had refused or neglected to accept the Senate's invitation, and make prayers for them, should be denied the privilege; others, that the clergymen of the whole State should use the books—(here a proviso was added by a good-natured member, which read, "Provided we have prayers every morning")—(laughter); and, finally, a sensible member opposed the thing altogether, and in an able speech contended that to grant the clergy special privileges was unjust—that he went for adding to the bill, "and all other citizens." The library was the property of the people, and it was their right to use it, &c. The ideas of the liberal friend appeared to spread, and a sensible, democratic spirit seemed to prevade the assambly.

The mileage question called forth an animated discussion. The Senator from Cuyahaga said that, under the constitution, no man was a member until he arrived at Columbus, and took his seat; and therefore, it mattered not how long he was on the way, he could have nothing for it. A "per diem" allowance was discussed, and generally approved.

The new State House, now in process of erection, is 304 feet long by 184 feet wide, and covers an area of 55,936 feet. The basement is to be 16 feet above the commen surface of the ground; height of the blocking course, 62 feet; to the top of rotunda, 157 feet; diameter of rotunda, 64 feet. First floor, above basement, to be divided into you cast the first stone." The adeption of the now constitution renders the present session particularly

Court room, and twenty six committee rooms. This will be the best building in the Union, and will be an honor to the people of this prosperous State. Property near the State capital is valuable, and will doubtless advance. The single lot upon which the American Hotel stands is worth \$30,000 it is said.

it is said.

The temperance cause is not as prosperous West as East-most of the people take a social glass; and it is prestly generally conceded that the Mainelaw would become a dead letter here. In this city, of less than 20,000 souls, 140 liquor establishments are to be found, whose annual receipts for liquors retailed and used on the spot, is estimated to be not less than \$125,000. To the above fifty four gambling houses are to be added. Reform is needed, and if the Maine law would increase temperance principles among the masses, I would pray for its adoption. The friends of temperance anticipate a grand time on the 25th inst, when General Houston is expected to address them is favor of some law for the prohibition of intem

Perance.

The annual commencement exercises of Starling The annual commencement exercises of Stating Medical College were celebrated last evening; a beautiful address was read, and the degree of M. D. conferred on some fifty graduates. The college building is one of the finest I ever saw. Its archival and address was additionally address and addres

Deconferred on seme fifty graduates. The college building is one of the finest I ever saw. Its architecture is curious—Coriuthian, I should say, and is an honor to the city and State.

The Ohio Penitentiary, located on the Sciota, northwest from the State House, is a beautiful builing, tenanted by 450 convicts, between the ages of twelve and seventy two; but the building, as is admitted, is too small. The ventilation is and must be bad; most of the convicts are suraway and yellow, for want of air and a bath house; and I am not surprised that an epidemic, as the cholera, sweeps the building. When will civil rulers learn to treat convicts as invalids? God knows they are invalids, suffering with mental derangements, which are only aggravated by confinement in such disease-generating coops as our prisons generally are. It is not at all strange that "oriminals once, are al ways criminals," while such things remain. At present several insane patients are kept in the Infirmary, when they should be at the Asylum. The Asylum here for lunatics is equalled by none in the Union perhaps, except that at Utica, New York.

Business in and about the city is good, and stock of all kinds is advancing; beef, pork, and wheat cannot be purchased at reasonable rates to-day. The principal hetels are well filled, especially the American, which is one of the best houses in Ohio, situated immediately in frost of the State House, in the midst of the business. Its proprietor, Mr. Kelsey, all his guests love; his genual presence in the office, parlors, and specieus dining half makes one feel at home, and addependents are ever on hand, and gentlemanly. If I was disposed to be critical, I might add that the Sciota river, being rather stuggish in its movements, sends forth a humidity or dampness promotive of typhoid symptoms, and thus greatly augments the influence of bowel complaints, which are generally fatal here in summer. But I will be so presumptious as to say, and I should claim to know something of my profession, that when the propriet tor of the American retires, with a fortune in the bosom of his family in the city's suburbs, bowel complaints will be less frequent. I mean what I say; for, as a physician, I do assert that too much

I say; for, as a physician, I do assert that too much good living makes more dyspectics and cholera patients than anything else.

Well, now, I presume the editor of the universally known New York Herald will say—why has that doctor taken the trouble to send me such a lingo from the capital of Obio! If so, I answer, the "philosophy" of the "thing" will hereafter appear. There, I have forgotten the Spiritual Convention at the Forest City.—Pity! pity! However, an abstract of the proceedings of the visible and invisible may be more correctly drawn up nex; week. B.F. may be mere correctly drawn up next week. B. F.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Breoklyn City Intelligence.

The Brooklyn Institute Lineary—award of Paires.

—The eighth annual award of prizes to the juvenile readers of this library, as marks of merit arising from perseverance, took place on Monday, at the Institute, in Washington street. Previous to the distribution, addresses were made by Mr John Conklin, Dr McPhail, and Mr Davis, in which they spoke encouragingly of the efforts of the youthful competitors and urged the necessity of more liberal contributions by our citizens, in aid of the Institution, with a view of making it a repository worthy of a city as large and important as Brooklyn. sity of more liberal contributions by our citizens, in aid of the Institution, with a view of making it a repository worthy of a city as large and important as Brooklyn. The awards were as follows:—For specimens of figure drawing. Master John B. Whittaker was awarded a silver medal, Henry Watkins, do; Robert Dalton, a book; and Thos. Partridge, do. The committee commended the efforts of Masters Thos. Crummy, and C. Congden The endeavers of Masters M. L. Brownly, and Charles and Peter O'Reilly, were thought worthy of commendation. For specimens of colored drawings, the prises were awarded to Miss Hooper, a medal; Miss Ehaw was commended. Josiah M Grummer was awarded as book for a well executed map of Brooklyn. For specimens of mechanism. books were awarded to Masters W. B. Davis and Augustus Coleman—the first for the manufacture of an anvil; the other for a fancy box. Master William Holman was awarded a book for a well executed oil painting, and Edgar Lownsberry, the reader of the Librery, received a medal for a handsome drawing. For the best essay on natural history, Master Wm. H. Crawford received a medal for a handsome drawing. For the best essay on natural history, Master Wm. H. Crawford received a medal for a handsome drawing. For the best essay on natural history, Master Wm. H. Crawford received a medal for a handsome drawing. For the best essay on natural history, Master Wm. H. Crawford received a medal for a handsome drawing and lances of the opportunities presented. The fiber are: — Precident, Charles M. Olcott; Vice Precident, James Walters; Tressurer, Gerrit Smith; Secretary, Thomas Pray; Directors, Charles Congdon, John Hooper, Nichelas Pike, James How, Clive Hall, Thomas Weodward, Samuel Lewnsberry, Mr. McIviu, Stephen Crowell.

Orowell.

The Room in the Brooklyn City Hall.—A resolution was offered in the Common Council. on Monday, directing the messenger of the Board to provide snitable refreshments at each meeting of the Board, for the use of the members. The matter was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Weights and Measures.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The total number of deaths in Brocklyn for the week ending February 2 ist was 62 of which 29 were males and 33 females—adults 22 children 46—sil under twenty-one years of age being denominated children.

dren 40—all under twenty-one years of age being denominated children.

City Courst — Before Judge Greenwood, Aldermen
Green and Hartsau—Feb. 23 — The People against Alexander Dolan, indicted for mayhem — The trial of this de
fendant was resumed this morning. It appears that
Isaac Queen, the complainant in this case and defendant,
were together in a Dutch grocery, near Carll street, on
the evening of the 5th of November last, where they got
into a fight, which was participated in by several others
present. During the spuffle as alleged. Dolan bit off
Queen's ear, although the testimen, on this roint was
considering. The jury retired about three o'clock, and,
in about an hour afterwards, returned a varidet of guilty.

The punit himent is confinement in the State prison for
not less than seven nor more than ten years.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—On Thursday night five prisoners, confined in the Troy jail, named Wm. Van Deusen, Iraac Huripin, John Ambrese, Samuel S. Adams, and Edward Bates, made a bold but unsuccessful attempts to escape. All these persons are confined for State prison offeners. Three of them were of the same party that made their escape in January last—Van Deusen. Ambrose and Huripin. Ambrose is confined on charge of burglary and arson, in setting fire to and robbing the store of Haight & Gillespy.

Singular Accident —A few days since an infant daughter of Mr. Julius Taylor, of South Boston, by some means came in possession of a card of sgate buttons, the size of a half dime, and actually swallowed twenty three of them before she was discovered. A physician was immediately called, but for some time the medicine had no beneficial effect. At last they were all ejected from the child's stor ch, and the little one is now nearly recevered from the effects of her unwholesome lunch.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY AND VICINITY.

City Intelligence.

A Fatal Fall—Claution to Boys—Coroner Ives. on Monday held an inquest at No 89 Perry street, on the body of a lad nine years of age, named Robert Beeching, who came to his death by accidentally falling from the roof of a house corner of Bieceker and Perry streets, where the unfortunate boy was standing, witassing the procession passing, and by some accident, lost his balance, and fell to the pavement, and died shortly after from the injury. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

A BLOCK OF MARRIE FOR THE WARRISTON MONUMENT.—The Eureka Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 177, of this city, have presented a beautiful block of marble, panelled, to be placed in the National Monument, now erecting at Washington, in memory of that illustrious man.

For — About half fast nine o'clock on Sunday account.

man.

First — About half past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the fourth story of No. 55 Broadway, occupied by Mirs. Plumer, as a boarding house. It originated from the flue in the chimney, which set first to an upright post which was burnt. It was, however, soon extinguished by the boarders and the assistance of the police of she First ward, without causing any serious

the police of the First ward, without causing any serious damage.

A Bangerous Quarter —On Sunday, a man named John Barlow, of No. 126 Division street, was discovered by officer Wm. Nealis, on the corner of Cowbay and Anthony street, having received several large wounds. It seems he must have been in some of the dens in that vicinity. He was beaten on the head in a shocking manner with some blunt instrument, by some persons unknown. Dr. Simmons was called for, who immediately dressed-his wounds.

House Bager Isro—About a quarter past three o'clock, Monday mersing, the outside door leading to the billiard saloon of house No. 310 Brondway, occupied by S. Broughten, was found open by officer Kaveney, who, upon examining the premises in company with officer Dermott, discovered that the inside door had been forced open. The proprietor was then notified of the circumstance. It was found, however, that nothing of importance was missing.

forced open. The proprietor was then notified of the circumstance. It was found, however, that nothing of importance was missing.

Gerkar Damage by Waren.—About twelve o'clock off Sunday night the Croton water was left running in the third story of building No. 112 John street, causing a damage of more than a thousand dollars. It was stopped by officer Curtis. On same evening a Croton water pipe burst on the first floor of the store No. 116 Front street, but was stopped by officer Kline and Gallaghes before much damage was done.

Accurest—On Monday, a man named Dennis Hays, fell on the sidewalk in Mutherry street, near Bayard street, whereby he was severely injured. Dr. Sweeney was sent for, who dressed his wounds; after which he was sent home, in charge of his brother, to No. 9 Vanderwater st. Dearn wo One Acc.—Coroner Ivas en Tuesday held an inquest at 231 Bowery, on the body of Cornick Finnigan, aged 85 years, whose death was hastened in consequence of a fall a few cays ago. The Jury rendered a vesidat of d ath from old age, hastened by injuries received by a fall. The deceased was a pediar, and had accumulated \$250, which was found among his effects. The money was taken care of by the coroner, and will be delivered to the public administrator, to be given to the relatives, should any apply.

Faral. Casualty—About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning two sailors fell Cerboard from the ship Lady Frank-lin, lying off the Battery. One of them was resuad by the exertions of John Mount, a boatman, but the other was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

Faral. Accument — About one o'clock on Monday afternoon, a boy named Robert Beechey, tan years of age, the son of Robert Beechey, who is at present in California, fell from the roof of the house No. 89 Perry street, where he was flying his kite, to the ground, and was instantly killed.

Faral. Accument — About one o'clock on Monday afternoon, a boy named Robert Beechey, tan years of age, the son of Robert Beechey, ton years of age, the son of Robert Beechey, ton yea

he was flying his kick, to the ground, and was instantly killed.

Founding —A fine male child, about four weeks old, was found in a basket at the door of Stephen Whitney, in State street, about half past nine o'clock on Monday evening. It was wrapped in a large plaid and several articles of linen. The child has been maned Stephen State, in compliment to Mr. Whitney, and after the street in which it was found.

MILITARY.

The Independence Guard, accompanied by Dodworth's Cornet Band, paraded on Tuesday, in their new winter uniform, and made a very fine appearance.

Company D, Washington Grays, Eighth Regiment, Captain dames Little, celebrated the birth day of Washington by a parade and a vicit to Brocklyn, where they were hespitably entertained. On their return they were taken up by the Firth National Guard, Capt. Greighton, who eccuted them to their armory, Mercer iloue, where a magnificent supper was served up by the Firth, and honored by the presence of Gen Sandford and staff, Gol. Temphins Major Grawley, Captains MoGrath and Raynor, with officers of various corps. Altegether it was a very recial affair; the union of the two corps gave birth to sentiments of wit and humor. Dodworth's Band served in no small degree to give tone to the amusements of the evening.

Police Intelligence.

A Wicked Assault.—The police on Monday arrested a woman, named Catherine Flynn, on a charge of throwing a kettle of boiling water over the face and neck of Mary McKeon, coalding her in a very dangerous manner. It seems that Mrs. McKeon called at the residence of Mrs. Flynn situated at the corner of avenue A and Fourteenth street, for the purpose of getting a pail of Croton water, when some words passed between them, and the assault was perpetrated. Justice Mountfort, before whom the accused was brought, committed her to prison in default of bail.

Charge of Lorcenies - A young man colling himself Jno.

Charge of Lorcenies — A young man calling himself Jno. Wilson, alias Billings, was arrested Tuesday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of ciching, valued at 5.7, from the tore of D. Morrisett, 16 Catharine street: also, of stealing ciching, valued at 5.3, from the store of Peter Gilliagan, 48 Robinson street. The reque acknowledged his guilt in both cares, and was committed by the magistrate for trial.

Violent Assault — The police of the Fourth ward arrested, on Monday night, a man named J he Williams, on a charge of violently assaulting Frederick Leybold, and breaking his jawbone. The two men, it seems, were in an affray together, and Williams got his antagonist down and is said to bars kieked him on the juw which broke it. The injured man was sent to the City Hospital, and the accused to the Tombs, by the magistrate, to answer the charge.

and the accused to the lounds, see the charge, exert the charge. Charge of Theft against Two Females — Officer Graham, of she Sixteenth ward police, on Tuesday arrested two young women, named Mary A Wing and Ellen Stophens, on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at 535, the property of Wm. Oggery, residing in Seventeenth street The accured parties were conveyed before Justice Mc Grath, who detained them for a further examination.

Theatrical and Musical. Bowers Thearage.—This old established and well managed Thespian temple continues to be filled nightly with delighted and enthusiastic assemblages. Hamblin's incefatigable management is deserving of great patronage, and we are happy to find that the public are fully appreciating his exertions. Stevens, the talented stage manage., also merits much approbation, for the masterly manner with which he directs the stage business; in fact, every department in the theares

for the masterly manner with which he directs the stage business; in fact, every department in the theatre is conducted with the greatest possible tact and har-mony. The smusements announced for this evening consist of the popular drama entitled "Raffaeile," and the new and successful drama of "La Vivandiere, or the Deg of Waterloo," both of which are excellently

the Dog of Waterloo," both of which are excellently cast.

Bloadway Theatre — Mr. Forrest, the favorite American tragedism, will appear this evening, for the first time in several years, in the character of Lucius Junius Bruius, in John Howard Payne's popular historical tragedy called Brutus, or the Pail of Carquin." He will be supported by Conway as Tilus; Fenno as Collatinus; Mime Ponisi as Tallia, and Mrs. Abbott as Tarquinia. Mir Forrest is nightly witnersed by densely crowded audiences, and is greeted with the most decided marks of approbation. A tremendous rush may be anticipated to night; we would therefore, advise these who are dashrous of precuring comfortable seats, to secure them early this morning. The concluding feature will be the petite comedy entitled 'A Lady and Gentleman in a Peculiarity Perplexing Predicament,' in which Mrs. Brows's Theatras.—The excellent comed-entitled the School of Reform," will be the first feature this evening. The cast embraces all those established favorites and excellent comedians that always, by their great or matic talent and excellent stage knowledge, afford such decided and the vicinity and heaves a favority and the very decided and content and excellent character this each of the server of the very decided and the very decided and the very decided and the very decided and excellent character of the very decided and the very

nites and excellent comedians that always, by their great or matic talent and excellent stage knowledge, alford such delight and pleasure to the visiters of this popular establishment. The entertainments are well selected by Burton, who moves with great tast, not only in the selection of pieces, but also in having artists engaged who are well known for celebrity is their calling. The cast in the "School of Reform" tands thus:—Burton as Bob Tyke, Djott as Lord Arondale, Blake as Gen. Parragon, Lester as Ferment, Fland as Frederick, and Rea as Old Syke. Miss Weston Miss Hill, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Dyott, in the other characters. All will close with the aughter provoking piece called the Toodles."

National, Theories—The entertainments of Great Server.

Dyott, in the other characters. All will closs with the aughter provoking piece called the 'Toolles.''

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertalkmests offered for this evening's an usement consist of four excellent fieces. The first in order is the drama of the "Evil Eye," in which Mr. G. W. Jones will santain the leading character. The next feature will be the "Irish Conjuror," which will introduce those established favorites, Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams The following piece will be the drama of the "Irish Jonah" In this piece, also, Mr. and Mrs. Williams will figure completiously. The concluding drama is called "Kate Kearney," in which they will appear in the characters of Lamy O Laughtin and Kate Kearrey. This bill, it will be perceived, it very attractive, and of that light and Digaly amusing haracter which is always sure to draw large assemblages. Purdy is very happy in this regard, and his selections, generally speaking, give the ulmost satisfaction. Bansum's Museum — The Lecture Room of this vast establishment is filled to overflowing twice every day, to witness the astounding experiment of Prof. McCormick, the great antipodean pedestrian, in walking on a marble slab, at an elevation of eighteen feet from the ground, in an inverted pocition. It is a truly astonishing feat, and must be seen to be believed. He will appear again this afternoon and evening. The farce of "Raising the Wind" will be performed in the afternoon. The temperance drams of "The Bottle," which is nightly becoming more attractive, will be given in the evening, together with the favorite piece of the "Alpine Maid".

Bewent Cincus — This evening is set apart for the benefit of those excellent clowns, hiesers. Myers and Babbw

Bewart Circus —This evening is set apart for the benefit of those excellent clowns, mesers, Myers and Bobby Wildams, who announce an unusually attractive bill of equestrian entertainments. The Nathans Family, Sands and his talented pupil, are to appear. The equestrian pageant entitled "St. George and the Dragon," will be the terminating feature.

Christy's Missranis.—This inimitable band of negro performers advertise a very excellent programme of Ethiopian entertainments for this evening, comprising yocal and instrumental pieces, burlesques, dancing, and wittelms.

Prillows' Minstrais - This talented company con-tinue to attract large audiences. The programme for to night is elegant, comprising some of their best features.

features.

Mn. Braham's Concert comes off on Monday evening next, at the Tabernacis. From a view of the musical selections, it promises to be a spisnoid affair. Braham will sing several of his most admired songs. Madama Boucheile, who is an artist of the most refined vocal ability, will render some charming belieds. Several other distinguished professional latters and gentlemen will also asset on the operation.

Panent has been giving oneerts in Charleston, S.C. and was to leave there for Columbus, Ga., about the